

Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy

IRC Alert

Inside this issue:

Article Alert

Highlight Documents	1
U.S.-Pakistan Relations	2
International Security	3
Democracy and Global Issues	5
Economic Security and Trade	7
U.S. Society and Values	8
Video Alert	10
Book Alert	11

What's New

Filmmakers Library Online

<http://elibraryusa.state.gov>

Filmmakers Library Online is a database in the eLibraryUSA that contains over 1,000 full documentaries. Gathering films from American independents and filmmakers from all over the world, this multidisciplinary collection includes documentaries on a variety of topics. *You can get access Filmmakers Library Online through IRC membership.*

Highlight Documents

1-1/H

MAKING THEIR MARK: Black Women Leaders
eJournal USA, Department of State,
January 2012.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

In 2012, the theme of Black History Month is Black Women in American Culture and History. This issue of eJournal USA profiles African-American women of the 20th and 21st centuries who have made significant contributions to many spheres of American life. It also offers insights into how earlier generations of African-American women serve as touchstones for the present generation. The list of women featured here, while not comprehensive, is wide-ranging. It includes women who have devoted their talents and energies to business, civil rights, politics, academia and mass media. Each in her way has affirmed the American Dream not only for African Americans, but for women and men of all ethnicities.



1-2/H

USA ELECTIONS IN BRIEF
eJournal USA, Department of State,
January 2012.
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov>

Free and fair elections are the keystone of any democracy. They are essential for the peaceful transfer of power. The United States has been a representative democracy since the ratification of the U.S. Constitution in 1788 — although the electoral tradition began during the colonial era and had its roots in British history. This book discusses the nature of the modern American electoral process and how it works at the federal, state, and local levels. This revised 2012 edition sketches the way primary and general elections work, not only the role of political parties, but also the nuts and bolts of voting machines and poll workers, opinion polls and campaign finance.



1-3/UP

PAKISTAN'S MOST DANGEROUS PLACE

By Zahid Hussain

The Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 36, No. 1, Winter 2012, pp. 16-21.

Pakistan's remote and poorly understood tribal region has emerged as key to the future of both Pakistan and Afghanistan. As the United States struggles to broker an endgame to the decade-old war in Afghanistan, an arid mountain region in northwestern Pakistan not much larger than Vermont has emerged as the key to the beleaguered Afghan state's future--and perhaps Pakistan's as well. Often described as the most dangerous place on earth, Pakistan's semiautonomous tribal region serves as a haven for Al Qaeda operatives, Pakistani militants, and jihadists from across the Islamic world, as well as Muslim radicals from the United States and Europe who come for ideological instruction and to plot terrorist attacks in their home countries.

1-4/UP

PAKISTAN: U.S. Foreign Aid Conditions, Restrictions, and Reporting Requirements

By Susan B. Epstein

Congressional Research Service, December 2011.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/179590.pdf>

The current Congress continues to debate levels of U.S. assistance to Pakistan in light of signs that Pakistan may not be a fully willing and effective U.S. partner, and that official Pakistani elements continue to support Afghan insurgent forces. During a period of economic and budget crises in the United States, Obama Administration officials and some senior Members of Congress have voiced concerns about the efficacy of continuing the flow of billions of U.S. aid dollars into Pakistan, with some in Congress urging more stringent conditions on, or even curtailment of, such aid. At issue is whether Pakistan's civilian government and security services are using the aid as intended domestically while actively supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and combat regional insurgent and terrorist elements. Existing aid restrictions and the certification process required for greater ac-

countability on the part of Pakistan are thus under scrutiny. This report provides a comprehensive list of existing laws and pending legislation containing conditions, limitations, and reporting requirements for U.S. foreign assistance to Pakistan.

1-5/UP

RETHINKING THE PAKISTAN PLAN

By Etzioni Amitai

The National Interest, Vol. 117, January/February 2012, pp. 55-65.

The quest for improvement in the deeply troubled relationship between the United States (along with its Western allies) and Pakistan focuses largely on Pakistan's role in Afghanistan and on the country's approach to governing. But this quest has not yielded much, and relations between Washington and Islamabad are spiraling downward. Lost in this American struggle to induce change in Pakistani behavior is a fundamental reality - namely, that there probably can't be any significant progress in improving the relationship so long as the India-Pakistan conflict persists. For Pakistanis, that conflict poses an ominous existential challenge that inevitably drives their behavior on all things, including their approach to the West and the war in Afghanistan. But if the India-Pakistan confrontation could be settled, chances for progress on other fronts would be greatly enhanced. What we need most is to consider the immediate issues concerning Pakistan and Afghanistan in the context of a much wider geopolitical reassessment.

1-6/UP

TALKING TOUGH TO PAKISTAN

By Stephen D. Krasner

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 1, January/February 2012, pp. 87-96.

The United States gives Pakistan billions of dollars in aid each year. Pakistan returns the favor by harboring terrorists, spreading anti-Americanism, and selling nuclear technology abroad. The bribes and the begging aren't working: only threats and the determination to act on them will do the job. Washington must tell Islamabad to start cooperating or lose its aid and face outright isolation. Washington's tactic--criticism coupled with continued assistance-- has not been effective. Threats and censure go unheeded in Pakistan because Islamabad's leaders do not fear the United States. This is because the United States has so often demonstrated a fear of Pakistan, believing that al-

though Pakistan's policies have been unhelpful, they could get much worse.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

1-7/IS

CIVILIZING CYBERSPACE

By Tom Kellermann

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Fall 2011, pp. 180-184.

Cyberspace is not a pacific environment. Technology has empowered rapid change among non-state actors and the asymmetrical capabilities they enjoy in this domain will undermine civilization if not strategically thwarted. Kellerman discusses how can law enforcement, other key government organizations, and businesses come together and partner in a manner that transcends previous efforts and hits back at cyber-crime in a game-changing way.

1-8/IS

THE DANGER OF DECLINE

By Alan Sorensen

Current History, Vol. 111. No. 741, January 2012, 3-4.

Globalization remains the paramount trend, and it draws people into ever wider and more complex webs of interdependence. A country that relies on international security and commerce, as the United States does, has reason to celebrate its own relative decline to the extent that it results from the rise of stable market economies.

1-9/IS

DESTRUCTIVE CREATION AND THE NEW WORLD DISORDER

By Paul Harris and Daniel Sarewitz

Current History, Vol. 111. No. 741, January 2012, pp. 29-33.

Governments increasingly have gotten into the act of promoting technological advance. Since World War II, most market democracies have invested directly in research and development, and have sought to develop a portfolio of policy tools - such as intellectual property regimes, technical standard-setting, technology procurement programs, tax incentives, and rules for pub-

lic-private collaborations - aimed at accelerating technological innovation in the private sector.

1-10/IS

INDIA'S 'AF-PAK' CONUNDRUM: South Asia In Flux

By Harsh V. Pant

Orbis, Vol. 56, No. 1, 2012, pp. 105-117.

The risks to global security from a failure in Afghanistan are great. Abandoning the goal of establishing both a functioning Afghan state and a moderate Pakistan places greater pressure on Indian security. Pakistani intelligence would be emboldened to escalate terrorist attacks against India once it is satisfied that the Taliban would provide it strategic depth in Afghanistan. This would surely force retaliation from India. The United States has discouraged India from assuming a higher profile in Afghanistan for fear of offending Pakistan. At the same time, it has failed to convince Pakistan to take Indian concerns more seriously.

1-11/IS

THE PAKISTAN THORN IN CHINA--INDIA-U.S. RELATIONS

By Harsh V. Pant

The Washington Quarterly, Vol. 35, No. 1, Winter 2012, pp. 2-15.

At a time when Pakistan is under intense scrutiny about its role in fighting extremism and terrorism, the world has been watching to see how Beijing decides to deal with Islamabad. Despite Pakistan's growing diplomatic isolation in recent months, China's support has been steadfast, at least publicly. Although some U.S. and Indian voices are asking the Obama and Singh administrations, respectively, to partner with China to restore stability in Pakistan, Pakistan's utility for China is only likely to increase, particularly as India continues its ascent in the global inter-state hierarchy and pursues a more ambitious foreign policy posture primarily to counter China, resulting in a further tightening of the Sino-Pakistan entente cordiale.

1-12/IS

SHAWCROSS ON TERROR

By Peter Berkowitz

Policy Review, Vol. 171, February/March 2012, pp. 103-109.

Rather he provides a probing analysis grounded in history, law, and politics of how "the questions raised in

the difficult international debates over the proper way to bring justice to the leadership of the Al Qaeda terrorist movement" illustrate "the ambiguity of dispensing justice in an imperfect world." In giving the order for the raid on bin Laden's safe house in Pakistan and increasing the use of drones to conduct targeted killing missions, including authorization of the successful September 2011 attack killing American citizen and influential al-Qaeda operative Anwar al-Awlaki in Yemen, President Obama has shown his readiness to set aside the law enforcement paradigm for dealing with the Islamists and to use lethal force against, and incur civilian casualties in the pursuit of, terrorists waging war against the United States.

1-13/IS

VIEW FROM THE TOP

Foreign Policy, No. 191, January/February 2012, pp. 1-7.

Foreign Policy asked nine giants of the international relations field -- all of them named among the most influential IR scholars by their peers -- to give us their take on the biggest foreign-policy challenges facing the United States. From out-of-control Pentagon spending to the rise of China, here's what they told us to watch out for.

1-14/IS

UNREST ASSURED: Why Unipolarity is Not Peaceful

By Nuno P. Monteiro

International Security, Volume 36, Number 3, Winter 2011/12, pp. 9-40.

The United States has been at war for thirteen of the twenty-two years since the Cold War ended and the world became unipolar. Still, the consensual view among international relations theorists is that unipolarity is peaceful. They base this view on two assumptions: first, the unipole will guarantee the global status quo and, second, no state will balance against it. Both assumptions are problematic. First, the unipole may disengage from a particular region, thus removing constraints on regional conflicts. Second, if the unipole remains engaged in the world, those minor powers that decide not to accommodate it will be unable to find a great power sponsor. Placed in this situation of extreme self-help, they will try to revise the status quo in their favor, a dynamic that is likely to trigger conflict with the unipole. Therefore, neither the structure of a unipolar world nor U.S. strategic choices clearly bene-

fit the overall prospects for peace. For the world as a whole, unipolarity makes conflict likely. For the unipole, it presents a difficult choice between disengagement and frequent conflict. In neither case will the unipole be able to easily convert its power into favorable outcomes peacefully.

1-15/IS

WHERE DO THIRD PARTIES INTERVENE? Third Parties' Domestic Institutions and Military Interventions in Civil Conflicts

By Jun Koga

International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 55, No. 4, December 2011, pp. 1143-1166.

Do democracies and autocracies intervene militarily in different types of civil conflict? In contrast to the existing literature that makes no distinction between military interventions undertaken by democracies and those by autocracies, the author argues that democracies and autocracies are likely to intervene in different types of civil conflict. Specifically, the author finds that an increase in the rebel capabilities and the existence of an ethnic tie between the rebel group and the third-party state will increase the probability of a military intervention favoring the rebel group only when a third-party state is democratic. The evidence also shows that an autocracy is more likely to intervene when there are lootable natural resources such as secondary diamonds in a civil conflict, but there is no effect of lootable resources on a democracy's intervention decision. The analytical framework in this paper can apply to other types of military behaviors and would provide a more accurate picture of the effect of regime type on foreign policy choices.

1-16/IS

WHY IRAN WANTS THE BOMB AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR US POLICY

By Clifton W. Sherrill

The Nonproliferation Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2012, pp. 31-49.

Understanding why the Iranian regime wants to possess nuclear weapons is essential to formulating the best policy to prevent (or perhaps to simply manage) the emergence of a nuclear-armed Iran. Three general theories—realism, liberalism, and constructivism—provide a framework for looking at Iran's nuclear motivations. However, contrary to many analyses, the regime's desire to possess nuclear arms stems not from neorealist defensive concerns, but rather from offen-

sive goals driven by domestic politics. The use of extremist Islamism by the Iranian regime to justify its autocratic rule is the primary motivating factor. Accordingly, the outlook for diplomatically addressing the Iranian regime's nuclear aspirations appears dim.

DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

1-17/DGI

CONTINUING TO QUESTION THE RELIABILITY OF NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

By Ward Wilson

The Nonproliferation Review, Vol. 19, No. 1, 2012, pp. 69-74.

Responding to Derrin Culp's critique, the author argues that distinguished nuclear theorists may be wrong because groups of experts have been wrong in the past, that city attacks are central to nuclear deterrence theory because killing civilians en masse is what nuclear weapons do best, and that understanding how effective city attacks would be in war is crucial to understanding how well they would work as threats. Moreover, while it is undeniable that nuclear deterrence works some of the time, this simply is not good enough. Because any failure of nuclear deterrence could end in catastrophic nuclear war, nuclear deterrence must be perfect or almost perfect. This is a very difficult standard to reach.

1-18/DGI

COUNTING CALORIES: Democracy and Distribution in the Developing World

By Lisa Blaydes and Mark Andreas Kayser

International Studies Quarterly, Vol. 55, No. 4, December 2011, pp. 887-908.

How does regime type affect the poor? Are certain types of regimes better at translating economic growth into consumption for the world's least privileged citizens? We propose an alternative measure of transfers to the poor that is nearly universally available and inately captures distribution: average daily calorie consumption. In sharp contrast to the consumption of material goods or the accumulation of wealth for which humans have shown no upper bound on their ability to achieve, biological limits make it impossible for a small number of individuals to consume most of a nation's calories. Democracies and hybrid regimes—

which combine elements of autocracy and democracy—are better at translating economic growth into total calorie consumption than autocracies and perform strikingly similarly in this regard; democracies outperform both hybrid regimes and autocracies, however, in converting growth into higher quality calories from animal sources.

1-19/DGI

THE ERA OF ELECTORAL AUTHORITARIANISM

By Yonatan L. Morse

World Politics, Vol. 64, No. 1, January 2012, pp. 161-198.

In recent years scholarly attention has shifted from the study of democratization to the phenomenon of electoral authoritarianism. In these regimes, regular elections are held for national legislatures and chief executives, yet they fail to live up to democratic standards of freedom and fairness. A range of new research has investigated these regimes and especially the capacity of elections to either dislodge or reinvigorate authoritarian incumbents. This article reviews some of the current work on electoral authoritarianism and attempts to find ways to achieve synthesis and better theoretical development. It notes the need for greater conceptual consensus, attention to context, and better evaluation of what electoral competitiveness means under authoritarian conditions. It argues that the next stage for research should be smaller and contextual comparison that can allow for greater attention to concepts, while allowing for strong midrange theory.

1-20/DGI

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE IN THE 21ST CENTURY

By John Holmes

Brown Journal of World Affairs, Vol. 17, No. 2, Spring/Summer 2011, pp. 113-121.

International humanitarian relief started mainly as an amateur volunteer service. As news of disasters became internationally available in real time, and easier travel meant rapid assistance became possible. Over time this has changed radically. As UN organizations have specialized in humanitarian as well as development aid, a raft of international and national nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with humanitarian aid as a main or at least important activity has sprung up. After ten years of the 21st century, and despite many successes and improvements, the humanitarian

community faces some big challenges to step up its game further.

1-21/DGI

JOURNALISM EDUCATION IN THE PAKISTANI BORDERLANDS

By Lawrence Pintak

Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 58, No. 21, pp. 1-4.

Students brave roadside bombs and Taliban threats while on class assignments. Professors are kidnapped and killed. Campus radio stations get regular visits from military intelligence. Welcome to journalism education in Pakistan's tribal areas. "Nine-eleven was a boon to us," says a lecturer at one of the universities there, a few dozen miles from the Afghan border. "We are a backward area, so there were no opportunities for journalists. Now all the world wants reporters here." The region is off-limits to most outsiders, so students find themselves reporting for Pakistani and Western news organizations even before they graduate. But some learn the hardest lessons of journalism early. Two died when their vehicle hit a land mine while on assignment for a regional radio station; another was killed in a Peshawar bomb blast.

1-22/DGI

MAKING MODERNITY WORK: The Reconciliation of Capitalism and Democracy

By Gideon Rose

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 1, January/February 2012, pp. 3-6.

We are living, so we are told, through an ideological crisis. The United States is trapped in political deadlock and dysfunction, Europe is broke and breaking, authoritarian China is on the rise. Protesters take to the streets across the advanced industrial democracies; the high and mighty meet in Davos to search for "new models" as sober commentators ponder who and what will shape the future. In historical perspective, however, the true narrative of the era is actually the reverse --not ideological upheaval but stability. Today's troubles are real enough, but they relate more to policies than to principles. The major battles about how to structure modern politics and economics were fought in the first half of the last century, and they ended with the emergence of the most successful system the world has ever seen. The article takes readers on a magical history tour, tracing the evolution of the modern order. It sheds light on where the modern world

has come from and where it is heading.

1-23/DGI

PAKISTAN THE UNREAL

By Aatish Taseer

Foreign Policy, No. 191, January-February 2012, pp. 95-97.

"In December 2010 I sent off the changes to my first work of fiction set in Pakistan. I should say published work because really I was concluding a writing cycle that, having begun 10 years before with a failed novel, had led me to nonfiction and memoir before bringing me full circle back to the novel. The looping lessons of this journey were what formed my earliest ideas of fiction and nonfiction in the special context of writing about Pakistan, a place where reality often dwarfs the best efforts of the imagination."

1-24/DGI

REVISITING THE EARLY AL QAEDA: An Updated Account of its Formative Years

By Peter Bergen and Paul Cruickshank

Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Vol. 35, No. 1, 2012, pp. 1-36.

Ten years after 9/11, and after the death of Osama bin Laden, this article re-examines the early history of Al Qaeda—from its founding in 1988 up until bin Laden's declaration of war against the United States in Afghanistan in 1996—by examining the group's aims, operations, alliances, finances, and administration during five distinct phases of the evolution of bin Laden's worldview. The authors outline how it was only a half decade later—after the group had decamped to Sudan, and after the U.S. had deployed troops in Saudi Arabia and Somalia—that al Qaeda shifted to conceiving its central mission as attacking American targets.

1-25/DGI

SHIFTING DEVELOPMENT PARADIGMS: Sequencing Pakistan's New Growth Framework

By Robert Looney

Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies, Vol. 35, No. 2, Fall 2012, pp. 1-47.

A trend setter in Asia up to the sixties economic management in Pakistan has steadily deteriorated to the point where the economy has, for the past few decades, lurched from one financial crisis to the next. At the heart of the problem has been the poor management of public finances and deep-seated unresolved

structural issues in the economy that bad management and poor governance has exacerbated. The consequences of this secular decline in economic governance are plain to see: macroeconomic instability, high inflation, poor public sector, widespread corruption, crippling power outages, growing unemployment, deepening poverty and a deteriorating debt profile.

1-26/DGI

UPDATING THE GLOBAL SCORECARD: The 2011 State of the Future

By Jerome Glenn

The Futurist, Vol. 45, No. 6

November/December 2011, pp. 24-28.

The global population in general is richer, healthier, better educated, more peaceful, and better connected than ever before, yet half the world is potentially unstable. Food prices are rising, water tables are falling, corruption and organized crime are increasing, debt and economic insecurity is growing, climate change is accelerating, and the gap between the rich and poor continues to widen dangerously. There are potentials for many serious nightmares, but also a range of solutions for each. If current trends in population growth, resource depletion, climate change, terrorism, organized crime, and disease continue and converge over the next 50-100 years, it is easy to imagine catastrophic results and an unstable world. The coming biological revolution may change civilization more profoundly than did the industrial or information revolutions. The world has not come to grips with the implications of writing genetic code to create new life-forms.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

1-27/ES

GLOBALIZING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: Today's Research and Tomorrow's Agenda

By Nilima Gulrajani and Kim Moloney

Public Administration Review, Vol. 72, No. 1, January/February 2012, pp. 78-86.

What is the relationship between public administration scholarship and the study of developing countries? This article answers this question by presenting the intellectual history of administrative studies of the global South and by examining recent empirical studies of developing country administration. The results sug-

gest that administrative research on the developing world published in leading international publications has become a small-scale, disparate, descriptive, qualitative, and noncomparative subfield dominated by researchers from the global North. This empirical finding provides a platform to end a false North-South administrative dichotomy and advance a vision for public administration as a global social science.

1-28/ES

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: Rules of Origin

By Vivian C. Jones

Congressional Research Service, January 2012.

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/180678.pdf>

Determining the country of origin of a product is important for properly assessing tariffs, enforcing trade remedies (such as antidumping and countervailing duties) or quantitative restrictions (tariff quotas), and statistical purposes. Other commercial trade policies are also linked with origin determinations, such as country of origin labeling and government procurement regulations. This report deals with Rules of Origin (ROO) in three parts.

1-29/ES

IS THE LABOR MARKET GLOBAL?

By Uri Dadush and William Shaw

Current History, Vol. 111, No. 741, January 2012, pp. 9-13.

What is certain is that both trade and technology represent a way to get more for less (the former through more efficient specialization, the latter by boosting productivity directly), and that both increase the size of the available pie. International wage convergence should not be read as a zero sum game, in which gains for laborers in developing countries are losses for workers in advanced countries.

1-30/ES

MICROFINANCE, THE MARKET AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE INTERNET AGE

By Jack J Barry

Third World Quarterly, Vol. 33, No. 1, 2012, pp. 125-141.

This article steps outside traditional economic analysis of microfinance, and instead investigates the political ramifications of microfinance in developing countries.

In particular, the author argues that microfinance affects social capital, political empowerment and democratization. Barry examines three emerging trends in microfinance: new technology; the rise of for-profit microfinance institutions; and the increase in individual, rather than group microfinance lending. The author concludes that different types of microfinance institutions have unique characteristics that influence political development in a variety of ways, including but not limited to: democratization, social capital, and economic and political empowerment. The article attempts to fill a gap in the literature and open up a conversation as to how differing approaches to microfinance lending influence political development.

1-31/ES

PAKISTAN: Country Report

Economist Intelligence Unit, January 2012, pp. 1-27.

The report highlights some of the key issues about economic, political and business developments in Pakistan. Intensified pressure on the coalition government led by the Pakistan People's Party in recent weeks means that, in the short term, government effectiveness will worsen even further. Despite the further deterioration of the already poor relations between the army and the civilian government, the Economist Intelligence Unit judges the risk of a military takeover in the coming months to be relatively low. The next general election must be held by February 2013, but we forecast that the poll will be held sometime in the fourth quarter of 2012. The US will remain an important source of military and civilian aid, its decision in early January 2012 to suspend around US\$700m worth of assistance notwithstanding.

1-32/ES

WHEN CURRENCIES COLLAPSE

By Barry Eichengreen

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 91, No. 1, January/February 2012, pp. 117-134.

Confidence in the dollar and the euro continues to falter, threatening the international monetary system. The world has faced such monetary collapse before: in the 1930s, with disastrous results, and less catastrophically in the 1970s. Understanding these two precedents is crucial to successfully navigating the crisis today.

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

1-33/SV

BEYOND THE AMERICAN CENTURY: Walter Lippmann and American Grand Strategy, 1943–1950

By Patrick Porter

Diplomacy & Statecraft, Volume 22, Issue 4, 2011, pp. 557-577.

As the United States became a world Power, journalist and intellectual Walter Lippmann feared that it would become its own worst enemy. During and after the Second World War, he tried to steer the country towards coherent statecraft, to define the national interest and the limits of power, and give geopolitical expression to the role of the United States as the core of an Atlantic strategic system. But in response to world war, the Truman Doctrine, and the Korean War, he became pessimistic about the country's ability to conduct strategy effectively. Though at times ahistorical, Lippmann's concept of strategy deserves attention for its dialogue between power and identity, for its questioning of “ends” as well as means, and for its focus on the danger of self-defeating behaviour.

1-34/SV

FIXING AMERICA'S FREEWAYS

By Robert Poole

Reason, Vol. 43, No. 10, March 2012, pp. 38-48+

If you work anywhere in America outside of New York City, chances are you drive to work. That means you battle congestion twice every weekday. Rest assured that it's not your imagination: traffic is much worse than it used to be. Many transportation planners and politicians believe that expanding road capacity is futile. If these funds reach a total of \$250 billion, that should make possible \$1 trillion of infrastructure project investment, which could help expand and modernize a whole lot of congested, aging freeways.

1-35/SV

IN LADY GAGA'S WAKE

By Lisa Robinson

Vanity Fair, Vol. 54, No.1, Jan. 2012, pp. 50-54.

Everyone wants to know: What is Lady Gaga really like? The only journalist ever invited into her childhood home her parents' Upper West Side apartment, where the 25-year-old cultural phenomenon sleeps on

an air mattress and cooks pasta (in Chanel, no less) LISA ROBINSON gets the answer, with an unprecedented look into Gaga's background, the revealing autobiographical new video, and the sense of freedom that only the spotlight can provide her New York City, September 11, 2011: Cynthia Germanotta opens the door to the apartment in the beautiful building on Manhattan's Upper West Side where Lady Gagaborn Stefani Joanne Angelina Germanotta grew up. It was here that Stefani got dressed in her school uniform every day to attend the Convent of the Sacred Heart, practiced piano, and dreamed of stardom.

1-36/SV

THE MUSLIM-AMERICAN MUDDLE

By Peter Skerry

National Affairs, No. 9, Fall 2011.

<http://nationalaffairs.com/publications/detail/the-muslim-american-muddle>

Skerry looks at Muslims in the United States and how Islam has both affected America and how America has affected Islam, especially in terms of political participation. The “muddle” he describes comes from the competing tugs on an individual Muslim’s loyalties to country and to faith, a problem which is greater or smaller depending on that individual’s “denomination” within Islam as well as his ethnicity and national origin. Skerry also examines the histories and roles of various Muslim and Muslim-American organizations.

1-37/SV

MYSTIQUE OF THE MOTHER ROAD

By David Lamb

Smithsonian, Vol. 42, No. 10, February 2012, pp. 53-54+

Since I discovered U.S. Route 66 as a teenage hitchhiker, I've traveled it by Greyhound bus and tractor-trailer, by RV and Corvette and, once, by bicycle. The tourists loaded up on postcards, Route 66 bumper stickers, road signs shaped like shields and black-and-white photographs of dusty Ford Model Ts chugging through Seligman in the 1930s, canvas water bags slung on their hoods to keep radiators from overheating. In 1926, black Model Ts came chugging along an intermittently paved road designated as Route 66.

1-38/SV

REALIZED PUBLICNESS AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES

By Feeney, Mary K and Eric W. Welch

Public Administration Review, Vol. 72, No. 2, March/April 2012, pp. 272-284.

Although research-extensive universities in the United States produce similar outcomes—research, teaching, and service—they vary substantially in terms of the publicness of their environments. In this article, the authors adopt a public values framework to examine how regulative, normative/associative, and cultural cognitive components affect realized public outcomes by faculty. Using survey data from a random sample of faculty scientists in six fields of science and engineering at Carnegie Research I universities, findings show that organizational and individual public values components are associated predictably with different realized individual public outcomes. For example, individual support from federal resources and affiliation with a federal lab (associative) are related to increased research outcomes, while tuition and fee levels (regulative) explain teaching outcomes, and perceived level of influence in the workplace (cultural cognitive) explains teaching and service outcomes.

1-39/SV

TESTING FOR ALTRUISM AND SOCIAL PRESSURE IN CHARITABLE GIVING

By Stefano DellaVigna and others.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, Vol. 127, No. 1, February 2012, pp. 1-56.

Every year, 90% of Americans give money to charities. Is such generosity necessarily welfare enhancing for the giver? We present a theoretical framework that distinguishes two types of motivation: individuals like to give, for example, due to altruism or warm glow, and individuals would rather not give but dislike saying no, for example, due to social pressure. We design a door-to-door fund-raiser in which some households are informed about the exact time of solicitation with a flyer on their doorknobs. Thus, they can seek or avoid the fund-raiser. We find that the flyer reduces the share of households opening the door by 9% to 25% and, if the flyer allows checking a Do Not Disturb box, reduces giving by 28% to 42%. The latter decrease is concentrated among donations smaller than \$10. These findings suggest that social pressure is an important determinant of door-to-door giving.

1-40/SV

AMERICA ON THE WORLD STAGE: Music and Twentieth-Century U.S. Foreign Relations
By Jonathan Rosenberg
Political & Diplomatic History Journal, Vol. 36,
No. 1, January 2012, pp. 65-69.

In 1946, Arnold Schoenberg, one of the twentieth century's most consequential composers, wrote that in music there is "no story, no subject, no object, no moral, no philosophy or politics which one might like or hate. Toward the end of her incisive article, Fosler-Lussier asks us to consider how the push and pull of music across borders might be part of a nascent form of globalization, as "networks of musical and political relationships" are constructed on the ground across the world. While she touches on this only briefly, one looks forward to learning more about this phenomenon, which is worthy of further study.

VIDEO ALERT

The following videos are available in the Pakistan-American Friendship Reading Room in Skardu. For more information, please call at 05831-920215

THE GOOGLE BOYS

Starring: Larry Page, Sergey Brin
DVD, A&E Home Video, 50 minutes.

You will get an insider look at the start up and growth of Google by taking a view from within the Googleplex in Mountain View, California. The best part about this DVD is that it provides an excellent education on Google's Search Technology as well as how pay per click advertising works with Google Adwords. There are a few segments of businesses that have grown their online sales with Google Adwords PPC Advertising.

THE GREAT DEBATERS

Starring: Denzel Washington, Forest Whitaker
DVD, Genius Products, 124 minutes.

Inspired by real events, the fascinating *The Great Debaters* reveals one of the seeds of the Civil Rights Movement in its story of Melvin B. Tolson (Denzel Washington in a captivating performance) and his

champion 1935 debate club from the all-African-American Wiley College in Texas. Tolson, a Wiley professor, labor organizer, modernist poet, and much else, runs a rigorous debate program at the school, selecting four students as his team in '35, among them the future founder of the Congress of Racial Equality, James Farmer Jr. (Denzel Whitaker). Washington, who directed *The Great Debaters* from a script by Robert Eisele (*The Dale Earnhardt Story*), anchors the story with the team's measurable progress, but the film is also about the state of race relations in America at the height of the Great Depression.

HORATIO'S DRIVE: America's First Road Trip
Starring: Keith David, Tom Hanks and David Keith
DVD, PBS Paramount, 146 minutes

Filmmaker Ken Burns continues his investigation of the United States' cultural roots with *Horatio's Drive*, a romantic look at the way the automobile has shaped American life. Subtitled "America's First Road Trip," *Horatio's Drive* follows Vermont doctor Horatio Nelson Jackson -- and a professional bicyclist and his pet bulldog, Bud -- as they set off on the first coast-to-coast car trip. After making a bet that he could drive from San Francisco to New York in 90 days (this was 1903, folks), Jackson bought a Winton two-seater and began his long journey on roads that were almost entirely unpaved. Burns employs his signature documentary style, using newspaper articles, period movies, and Jackson's photographs to re-create one of the more quixotic (and sadly forgotten) anecdotes in American history.

TOM AND JERRY'S GREATEST CHASES
DVD, Warner Home Video, 101 minutes.

Classic cartoon fans will delight in the bevy of classic Tom and Jerry animated shorts, each of which ends in the proclamation "Made in Hollywood, U.S.A.," and most of which are from the '40s. Fifteen episodes (totaling more than an hour) are featured. Included are: "The Cat Concerto," "Johann Mouse," "The Little Orphan," "Yankee Doodle Mouse," "Salt Water Tabby," "Tee for Two," "Solid Serenade," "Zoot Cat," "Johann Mouse," "Dr. Jekyll" and Mr. Mouse," "Mouse in Manhattan," "Kitty Foiled," "The Little Orphan," and "Jerry's Diary." It might surprise more mature viewers, with fond recollections of the adventures of the gray cat and the little mouse, how relentlessly violent (albeit cartoon violence) the 'toons are. This

video, a collection of chase-centric films, is notably chock full of head bangin', body bashing, poisoning, and all-around disorder.

WALT DISNEY WORLD

Starring: Lloyd Sherr, Harlan Saperstein, Alexander B. Rubinow, et al.
DVD, A&E Home Video, 100 minutes

Clandestine land grabs. A maze of hidden tunnels. High-ranking Army and Navy officers. Secret technology known only to a handful of carefully chosen insiders. Cloaked in secrecy for years the project began as one of the world's biggest most ambitious and little-known undertakings. Military research installation? No Walt Disney World. Orlando's Walt Disney World is not only the most visited theme park in the world it's also the most technologically advanced. From a network of underground tunnels connecting the various regions of the park to the space-age propulsion technology called linear synchronous motors Disney has been at the leading edge of theme park technology since it invented the theme park with the opening of Disneyland in 1955. Soaring castles sleek monorails life-like animatronics Modern Marvels: Walt Disney World takes viewers on a behind-the-scenes tour of the ingenious technology and incredible engineering feats that went into building the 27000 acre complex.

BOOK ALERT

The following books are available in the Pakistan-American Friendship Reading Room in Skardu. For more information, please call at 05831-920215

THE 200 BEST HOME BUSINESSES

By Katina Z. Jones
FW Media, 2011, ISBN 1593372965

Tired of your humdrum workday routine? Looking for a new an exciting career path that allows you to be your own boss and make your own rules? The 200 Best Home Businesses is the book for you. This completed revised and update 2nd edition profiles 200 of the best and most profitable businesses that you can run from your home Inside, you'll find jobs for your every interest, from Computer Programmer to Per-

sonal Chef. Each business profile provides you with all of the information you need to choose the business that's right for you.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT IN RECREATION, PARKS AND TOURISM

By Robert B. Kauffman
Human Kinetics; 1 edition, ISBN 0736076336

This book outlines a step-by-step plan for career development based on the technique of positioning. In contrast to traditional job search methods, the positioning approach shows you how to increase your chances of securing your preferred job by placing yourself close to the person with whom you want to work, the place or organization where you want to work, or the position that fulfills your career goals. Using the positioning approach, author Robert B. Kauffman has guided students through internship into the profession and beyond.

ENGAGING EXTREMISTS: Trade-Offs, Timing, and Diplomacy

By William Zartman and Guy Olivier Faure
USIP Press, ISBN 1601270747

For many, negotiating with terrorists amounts to capitulation that only encourages more terrorism. The editors of this book, by contrast, argue that engaging extremists is an indispensable part of a broad policy that is complex in its tactics and deliberate in its balance. While recognizing that engagement carries many risks, they contend that it is not the act of negotiation that encourages or discourages terrorism; it is the terms of the negotiated agreement. The essays in this volume provide valuable insight into when and how such engagement might be pursued.

GIVE SMART: Philanthropy that Gets Results

By Thomas J. Tierney
PublicAffairs; ISBN 1586488953

In the first half of the twenty-first century, giving to family and community foundations alone will be ten times in today's dollars what it was throughout the entire twentieth century. Yet despite tremendous innovation in the social sector, philanthropy's natural state is under-performance. Drawing from personal experiences, testimonials, and Bridgespan's case studies, including those of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Give Smart picks up where Jim Collins'

Good to Great and the Social Sectors left off and presents the first in-depth, expert guide for engaged donors and nonprofit leaders.

THE HAVES AND THE HAVE-NOTS: A Brief and Idiosyncratic History of Global Inequality

By Branko Milanovic

Basic Books; ISBN 0465019749

Who is the richest person in the world, ever? Does where you were born affect how much money you'll earn over a lifetime? How would we know? Why—beyond the idle curiosity—do these questions even matter? In *The Haves and the Have-Nots*, Branko Milanovic, one of the world's leading experts on wealth, poverty, and the gap that separates them, explains these and other mysteries of how wealth is unevenly spread throughout our world, now and through time. *The Haves and the Have-Nots* teaches us not only how to think about inequality, but why we should.